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Trinidad and Tobago

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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Please recycle

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations[1]

International human rights treaties[2]

	Status during previous cycle	*Action after review*	*Not ratified/not accepted*
Ratification, accession or succession	ICERD (1973)	CRPD (2015)	ICCPR-OP2
	ICESCR (1978)		CAT
	ICCPR (1978)		OP-CAT
	CEDAW (1990)		OP-CRC-AC
	CRC (1991)		OP-CRC-SC
			ICRMW
			ICPPED
Reservations and/or declarations	ICESCR (reservations: arts. 8 (1) (d) and 8 (2), 1978)		
	ICCPR (interpretative declaration: arts. 4 (2), 10 (2) (b), 10 (3), 12 (2), 14 (5), 14 (6), 15 (1), 21 and 26, 1978)		
	CEDAW (reservation, art. 29 (1), 1990)		
Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action[3]			ICERD, art. 14
			OP-ICESCR
			ICCPR, art. 41
			ICCPR-OP 1
			OP-CEDAW
			CAT, arts. 20-22
			OP-CRC-IC
			OP-CRPD
			ICPPED
			ICRMW

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

1. According to the United Nations country team, the draft national gender policy, which had been pending for almost 15 years, had yet to be implemented. Cabinet had twice deferred action on an omnibus national gender policy, which had been the subject of considerable consultation and resources, and which was intended to achieve domestication of CEDAW. A draft version of the 2012 national policy on gender and development had not yet been adopted.[4]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

2. During its 2011 universal periodic review, Trinidad and Tobago took note of the recommendations to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and for the Office of the Ombudsman to be accredited under the Paris Principles. While Trinidad had an Office of the Ombudsman, it was mandated to investigate cases of administrative injustice only and had not been accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.[5]

3. The country team recommended that the Government strengthen all plans and policies to eradicate violence against women, taking into account factors that increased inequality and discrimination. It also recommended that the Government engage in public education initiatives to improve critical understanding of gender-based violence, domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape and child sexual abuse, and to improve access to redress and support services.[6]

4. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) welcomed the adoption by Trinidad and Tobago in June 2014 of the National Policy to Address Refugee and Asylum Matters in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The new policy provided for the phased transfer of responsibility for refugee status determination from UNHCR to the Government.[7]

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

Reporting status

Treaty body	*Concluding observations included in previous review*	*Latest report submitted since previous review*	*Latest concluding observations*	*Reporting status*
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	August 2001	-	-	Combined fifteenth to sixteenth reports overdue since 2004
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	May 2002	-	-	Third report overdue since 2007
Human Rights Committee	October 2000	-	-	Fifth report overdue since 2003
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	January 2002	2015	-	Combined fourth to seventh reports pending consideration in 2016
Committee on the Rights of the Child	January 2006	-	-	Combined third to fourth reports overdue since 2009

B. Cooperation with special procedures[8]

	Status during previous cycle	*Current status*
Standing invitation	No	No
Visits undertaken	Racism	
Visits agreed to in principle		
Visits requested	Summary executions	Summary executions
		Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent
		Environment
Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals	During the period under review, no communications were sent.	

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

5. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women inquired about temporary special measures that had been instituted or envisaged, in accordance with article 4 (1) of CEDAW and the Committee's general recommendation No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures, in order to accelerate the realization of de facto equality between women and men.[9]

6. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women also requested information on measures taken to develop a comprehensive policy to change social and cultural patterns that led to stereotyping and reinforcement of the traditional roles of women and men within the family and society, targeting, in particular, gender socialization practices in the family and at school, as well as negative media messaging and portrayals of women.[10]

7. The country team noted that the 2000 Equal Opportunity Act did not explicitly ban discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender or HIV status, and that the lack of legal protection supported an environment of stigma and discrimination against persons perceived to be HIV-positive and towards members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, limiting their access to essential public health services. The country team also noted that the Government had not indicated any plans to revoke the laws that criminalized same sex relationships, and that civil society and stakeholders had reported that members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community were sometimes subjected to forced marriage and so-called "corrective rape".[11]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

8. The country team noted that the death penalty continued to be mandatory for those found guilty of murder. At the end of 2012, there had been 36 prisoners on death row and,

according to the Chief Justice, the number of persons awaiting trial for murder had risen over recent years to 514. However, no executions had taken place since 1999. The 2013 report of the Constitution Reform Commission had recommended that the death penalty should be retained.[12]

9. The country team highlighted the fact that domestic violence was endemic in Trinidad and Tobago, with reports of gender-based violence published daily in local newspapers. Sexual and gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence and incest, were ongoing challenges. Figures provided by the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of Trinidad and Tobago Police Service indicated that from 2004 to 2014, the police had received 15,312 reports of domestic violence. Between 1991 and 2014, there had been 125,166 applications for protection filed in magistrates courts, representing a rate of just over 10,000 applications a year. In addition, reported instances of crimes related to sexual assault and domestic violence had increased from 551 in 2013 to 825 in 2014.[13] The country team recommended that the Government guarantee that adequate and efficient coordination mechanisms were put in place to ensure an effective multisectoral response to sexual and domestic violence. It also recommended that the Government implement legislation and policies to address sexual harassment in the workplace and in public life.[14]

10. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women inquired about the specific steps being taken to guarantee efficient coordination mechanisms in order to ensure effective multisectoral responses to sexual and gender-based violence. It also requested information on the accessibility of shelters to women and girls who were victims of violence and on the nature of the funding for such shelters.[15]

11. The country team considered that, although significant gains had been made regarding legislative reforms relating to violence against women, legal gaps and challenges remained regarding operationalization of the laws and regarding barriers to women's ability to access justice. The 1999 Domestic Violence Act did not give the police powers of arrest without warrant upon receipt of a complaint of a domestic violence offence and the process of obtaining a protection order continued to be difficult for many women. Civil society actors working in the area of gender-based violence had reported that the legislative framework on domestic and sexual violence was not adequately implemented or enforced.[16]

12. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) noted that corporal punishment of children was lawful in public and private schools under section 22 of the Children Act. Corporal punishment was prohibited in the 2000 Children (Amendment) Act, but that Act had not come into force. The 1996 Education Act made no reference to corporal punishment. The 2009 National School Code of Conduct of the Ministry of Education stated that corporal punishment should not be used.[17] UNESCO recommended that Trinidad and Tobago be encouraged to take steps to define corporal punishment in order to reduce the negative impact it could have on children's upbringing.[18]

13. The country team recalled that the 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report of the Department of State of the United States of America indicated that Trinidad and Tobago was a destination, transit and possible source country for adults and children who were subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour. Trinidad and Tobago had not fully complied with the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking. In January 2013, Trinidad and Tobago had adopted the 2011 Trafficking in Persons Act, which was intended to increase the number of perpetrators of trafficking who were prosecuted and to strengthen protection for victims of forced labour and sex trafficking. Human trafficking in Trinidad and Tobago was particularly relevant to the sex industry.[19] The country team recommended that Trinidad and Tobago introduce human trafficking modules into law enforcement training.[20]

14. UNHCR expressed concern about trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, since a coordinated approach to prevent trafficking and protect victims of trafficking had not been fully developed in the region. UNHCR noted that Trinidad and Tobago could further improve its efforts to address human trafficking by strengthening procedures for identifying victims of trafficking and by providing them with the opportunity to apply for asylum, as well as developing appropriate care arrangements. UNHCR recommended that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago take measures to ensure the early identification of persons in need of international protection, including persons in detention, and facilitate their access to asylum procedures through further training and awareness-raising of immigration officers. It also recommended that the Government strengthen efforts to ensure that victims of trafficking were provided with an opportunity to seek asylum and enjoy the corresponding rights and services.[21]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

15. The country team considered that the monitoring procedures for children placed in institutions under the authority of the State, such as juvenile detention centres and orphanages, and those living in foster care and adoption living arrangements, were inadequate. The new Children's Authority was charged with establishing standards for all child institutions and with monitoring their compliance. The country team noted that the judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and the National Centre for State Courts, had launched the Juvenile Court Project, which aimed to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary to deal with juvenile justice matters using a rehabilitative and less retributive approach. The country team recommended that Trinidad and Tobago establish protocols for the periodic review of the treatment and situation of children who had been placed by the authorities, for the purpose of care, protection or treatment of their health, in State and/or private facilities.[22]

16. The country team noted that some of the more serious human rights challenges were police killings during apprehension or custody and the poor treatment of suspects, detainees and prisoners. Other human rights problems were illness and injuries of inmates as a result of poor prison conditions, and high-profile cases of alleged bribery. While the Government had previously demonstrated a willingness to investigate and punish public security officials who had been involved in human rights violations, allegations of the abuse of sex workers and undocumented migrants suggested impunity and indicated that access to justice for those vulnerable groups was questionable.[23]

17. The country team considered that the severe backlog of cases was one of the institutional deficiencies of the judicial system of Trinidad and Tobago.[24]

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

18. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women acknowledged that the 1923 Marriage Act, the 1945 Hindu Marriage Act, the 1961 Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act and the 1999 Orisa Marriage Act allowed for girls to be married at the ages of 12, 14 and 16 years respectively, hence legitimizing child marriage.[25] The country team recommended that the Government reconcile those legislative instruments so that the minimum age of marriage for both girls and boys was brought into line with the definition of a child in CRC.[26]

19. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women requested data on trafficking in persons, disaggregated by age, sex and origin of victim. It asked whether a study had been carried out to investigate the extent and root causes of trafficking in persons

and exploitation of prostitution, particularly of women and girls. Given that the counter-trafficking unit had been established to, among other things, investigate cases, screen, identify, protect and assist victims, and raise public awareness about such crimes, the Committee requested information on the number of cases that had been investigated, the number of perpetrators prosecuted and the nature of the sanctions imposed on perpetrators of trafficking in persons and in women and girls in particular. The Committee asked for an update on efforts to adopt and implement a gender-responsive national action plan on child labour in order to address the problem of internal trafficking of children, particularly girls, for engagement in agricultural and other forms of work.[27]

20. The country team noted that in Trinidad and Tobago, marriage of girls as young as 12 and boys as young as 14 was permitted. The Children Act provided exemptions from criminalization for sexual offences against minors by the minor's spouse. While recent legislation decriminalized non-coercive sexual relations between minors who were close in age in non-familiar or custodial relationships, it explicitly withheld the decriminalization provision in the case of children of the same sex. That made non-coercive sexual activity between minors of the same sex subject to life imprisonment, regardless of their ages.[28]

E. Freedom of expression

21. UNESCO noted that article 4 of the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago guaranteed protection of freedom of thought and expression, as well as freedom of the press. However, defamation constituted a crime, and was specified as such in the Libel and Defamation Act, the Sedition Act and the Criminal Offences Act. The penalty for defamation was a fine and/or imprisonment of up to two years.[29] UNESCO recommended that Trinidad and Tobago decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code that was in accordance with international standards.[30]

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

22. The country team noted that women continued to experience inequality in the labour market, with higher unemployment levels than men despite educational advancements. Women were paid significantly less, even when they held equivalent qualifications to men and worked in the same job and in the same industry category. Women were often employed in the lowest paying jobs.[31]

23. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that, while domestic workers were not covered under the definition of "worker" in the 1972 Industrial Relations Act, the issue had been included in the State's legislative agenda. The Committee requested information on the specific steps being taken to address that problem.[32]

24. UNHCR noted that, in the absence of any legislation authorizing refugees to receive work permits, recognized refugees who might qualify for family-based or employment-based work permits or residency under the migration law were often denied access to those permits on the basis of their asylum-seeker or refugee status, or had to choose to exempt themselves from refugee protection in order to take advantage of their rights under the other migrant categories. UNHCR recommended that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago continue to implement its Refugee Policy, in close collaboration with UNHCR, its implementing partner, and other stakeholders. It also recommended that the Government develop, enact and implement refugee legislation that was consistent with international standards on refugee protection, which would include guaranteeing the rights of all

recognized refugees in Trinidad and Tobago to work and earn a livelihood, to access public assistance and to pursue naturalization.[33]

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

25. The country team stressed that, according to the Household and Budgetary Survey for 2011, the poverty level stood at 21.8 per cent. Many women who had little access to economic resources perceived the public assistance programme as offering an alternative pathway for child support and some measure of economic stability. The Government had conducted a population situation analysis, which had identified those who were the most vulnerable in society, including people living in poverty. Based on the analysis, Cabinet had approved a population policy and a population council had been proposed, which would be responsible for monitoring population data to address inequalities in society.[34]

H. Right to health

26. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women requested information on measures being taken to address the high rate of HIV infection among women between 15 and 24 years of age, as reportedly 50 per cent of new HIV cases occurred in women and girls.[35]

27. The country team highlighted the fact that coordination relating to HIV/AIDS had declined and Trinidad and Tobago was the only Caribbean country to have experienced an increase in HIV/AIDS over the past four years. The country team recommended that the Government revise or implement policies and protocols governing provision of reproductive health services to young persons, including young women, to ensure provision of contraceptive and other sexual and reproductive health services. The policies and protocols should be accompanied by educational programmes for health-care providers.[36]

28. The country team noted that more than 2,500 teenage pregnancies were reported annually in Trinidad and Tobago. According to the former Minister of Health, most of the teenagers become pregnant from men who were between 25 and 40 years of age and some mothers were younger than 12.[37] The country team recommended that Trinidad and Tobago abolish child marriage and implement comprehensive sex education in schools that was age appropriate, gender responsive and life-skills based, with a view to addressing teenage pregnancy and positive relationships between young women and men of school age. Access to sexual and reproductive health education and services should also be provided for young people in an attempt to avoid early pregnancy.[38]

29. The country team stated that the Ministry of Health had not placed essential medicines on the national agenda as a priority. Penicillin, contraceptives, HIV testing kits and other items were often unavailable.[39]

I. Right to education

30. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked whether there was a clear policy allowing for the re-entry of teenage mothers into formal education and, if so, the measures in place to enforce such provisions. The Committee requested an update on progress made in developing an age-appropriate education programme on sexual and reproductive health and rights for all levels of education. It also requested data on the dropout rates of girls owing to pregnancy and on indirect costs of education that might

impede women's and girls' access to education, in particular in female-headed households.[40]

31. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women asked about the measures in place to improve the enrolment of women on engineering courses.[41]

32. UNESCO noted that, as well as enshrining the right to compulsory, free education for all children between the ages of 6 and 12 in public schools, the 1966 Education Act stated that schools could provide infant or nursery education for children below 5 years of age. In fact, schooling began for many children around age 3, but mainly in early childhood care and education establishments. At the other end of the compulsory age range, the reality was that free schooling continued for most of the secondary school population until the age of 15. It was only owing to a shortfall in the number of secondary school places that compulsory, formal, free education came to an end for some students at age 12. Free education meant that students did not pay tuition fees, but they did pay for books, school uniforms and school transport.[42] However, in order to give all students the same opportunity to learn in an appropriate environment, the Government provided students from lower income families with school meals, books and transportation, through existing social programmes.[43]

33. UNESCO noted that the Ministry of Education had developed new curriculum documents for primary education and the 2011-2015 Education Sector Strategic Plan. The plan reflected the national education development agenda as well as the commitments to regional and international prerogatives in the achievement of Education for All and the Millennium Development Goals. That was significant as it enabled the country to align itself with its regional and global neighbours in the pursuit of the common goal of equitable, quality education for all.[44] UNESCO recommended that Trinidad and Tobago be encouraged to continue the implementation of new curricula at all levels, including extensive programmes on human rights education, notably in sustainable development, gender equality and health.[45] It also recommended that Trinidad and Tobago be encouraged to continue focusing policies on teacher training so as to improve the efficiency of the new curricula.[46]

34. UNESCO highlighted the fact that policies addressing gender disparity at the expense of boys remained scarce and often focused on boys' poor achievement and disengagement from schooling. Since 2000, countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Trinidad and Tobago, had introduced several stand-alone policies and interventions, including strategies to mainstream technical and vocational subjects into the curriculum, school and community-based programmes to tackle youth crime and violence, and mentoring initiatives.[47]

J. Persons with disabilities

35. The country team stressed that persons with disabilities in Trinidad and Tobago faced discrimination and denial of opportunities, such as architectural barriers, employers' reluctance to make necessary accommodations that would enable otherwise qualified persons with disabilities to work, an absence of support services to assist children with disabilities, low expectations of the abilities of persons with disabilities, and condescending attitudes and disrespect. It recommended that Trinidad and Tobago review and revise domestic legislation and policies to reflect the provisions and principles of CRPD, and finalize and fully implement the updated National Policy on Persons with Disabilities.[48]

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

36. UNHCR considered that, in the absence of domestic implementing legislation for the protection of refugees or to grant asylum under the international refugee instruments, there was an urgent need to enhance safeguards to ensure full respect of the principle of non-refoulement and to prevent persons in need of international protection from being punished for their irregular entry or stay in the country. Migrants who entered or remained in an irregular manner in Trinidad and Tobago were subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment and fines, without exceptions for refugees under the currently applicable immigration law, as well as administrative detention pending deportation to their countries of origin. UNHCR recommended that the Government continue to facilitate and enhance access to asylum procedures for persons who expressed a fear of returning to their country of origin and ensure non-refoulement of all persons in need of international protection, including those held in detention.[49]

37. UNCHR noted that Trinidad and Tobago did not provide refugees recognized under the mandate of UNHCR with any form of legal status or documentation, resulting in their lack of ability to exercise the rights guaranteed to them under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.[50]

38. UNCHR stressed that, against the backdrop of the global and regional consensus reflected in the UNHCR Global Action Plan to End Statelessness and the Brazil Plan of Action, Trinidad and Tobago should be encouraged to accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness as an important step towards ending statelessness globally. That would also allow Trinidad and Tobago to implement the recommendation contained in paragraph 88.22 of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review from the first review cycle (A/HRC/19/7). UNCHR recommended that the Government conduct its analysis of domestic laws relevant to statelessness in coordination with UNHCR and that Trinidad and Tobago accede to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[51]

Notes

[1] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, http://treaties.un.org/. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Trinidad and Tobago from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/12/TTO/2).

[2] The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.

[4] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 3.

[5] Ibid., p. 2.

[6] Ibid., p. 5.

[7] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 2.

[8] For the titles of special procedure mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx.

[9] See CEDAW/C/TTO/Q/4-7, para. 4.

[10] Ibid., para. 5.

[11] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 8.

[12] Ibid., p. 9.

[13] Ibid., p. 3.

[14] Ibid., p. 5.

[15] See CEDAW/C/TTO/Q/4-7, para. 9.

[16] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 4.
[17] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, para. 7.
[18] Ibid., para. 51.5.
[19] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 8.
[20] Ibid., p. 9.
[21] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 6.
[22] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 7.
[23] Ibid., p. 9.
[24] Ibid., p. 10.
[25] See CEDAW/C/TTO/Q/4-7, para. 6.
[26] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 7.
[27] See CEDAW/C/TTO/Q/4-7, para. 10.
[28] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 6.
[29] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, paras. 39-40.
[30] Ibid., para. 53.
[31] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 5.
[32] See CEDAW/C/TTO/Q/4-7, para. 14.
[33] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 5.
[34] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 11.
[35] See CEDAW/C/TTO/Q/4-7, para. 15.
[36] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 12.
[37] Ibid., p. 6.
[38] Ibid., p. 7.
[39] Ibid., p. 12.
[40] See CEDAW/C/TTO/Q/4-7, para. 12.
[41] Ibid., para. 12.
[42] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, para. 2.
[43] Ibid., para. 18.
[44] Ibid., paras. 13-14.
[45] Ibid., para. 51.3.
[46] Ibid., para. 51.4.
[47] Ibid., para. 33.
[48] United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 13.
[49] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Trinidad and Tobago, p. 4.
[50] Ibid., p. 4.
[51] Ibid., p. 8.